

Greatest Of All Times

108

**G
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**Globally selected
PERSONALITIES**



**The Sudanese
people decide
who rules them.**

Omar al-Bashir

BrainyQuote



1 Jan 1944 <::><::><::> 80 years

Compiled by:
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Na Subbureddiar 100 Educational Trust

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1 Jan 1944



81 Years

COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

<https://www.coalitionfortheicc.org/cases/omar-albashir>

Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir has been wanted by the ICC for crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide in Darfur, Sudan since 2005. With the issuance of two ICC arrest warrants in 2009 and 2010, al-Bashir became the first ever sitting head of state to be wanted by an international court. This was also the first genocide charge ever brought by the ICC. While several ICC member states have since hosted al-Bashir contrary to their obligations to arrest ICC fugitives, his international travel has been greatly curtailed by the threat of legal action, often instigated by national civil society groups. The UN Security Council, having referred the situation to the ICC, has consistently failed to ensure al-Bashir's arrest.

The Coalition and several of its members have tracked al-Bashir's movements since his arrest warrants were issued,

called for his arrest and surrender to the ICC, raised awareness in the international community of the gravity of the alleged crimes and assisted with outreach to Darfuri diaspora.

Background:

Al-Bashir becomes first head of state charged by ICC

On 4 March 2009, ICC Pre-Trial Chamber (PTC) I issued an arrest warrant for al-Bashir—the first ever issued for a sitting head of state by the ICC—for crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed in Darfur during the five preceding years. The UN Security Council had referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC for investigation and prosecution.

Second arrest warrant brings ICC's first genocide charges

On 3 February 2010, the Appeals Chamber unanimously reversed PTC I's decision not to include genocide among the charges in al-Bashir's first arrest warrant. On 12 July 2010, PTC I issued a second arrest warrant for al-Bashir, adding three counts of genocide in relation to crimes against the Fur, Masalit, and Zaghawa ethnic groups - they are the first genocide charges before the ICC.

Charges:

The ICC prosecutor alleges that soon after an April 2003 rebel attack on the El Fasher airport, al-Bashir and other high-ranking Sudanese political and military leaders developed a common plan to carry out a counter-insurgency against the Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A), the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and other rebel groups opposing the government of Sudan in Darfur.

Al-Bashir is suspected of committing, as an indirect perpetrator, five counts of crimes against humanity (murder, extermination, forcible transfer, torture, and rape), two counts of war crimes (intentionally directing attacks against a civilian population and pillaging) and three counts of genocide during the alleged counter-insurgency campaign.

The three counts of genocide include: genocide by killing; genocide by causing serious bodily or mental harm; and genocide by deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction.

Challenges:

Failures to arrest al-Bashir

Since the ICC issued his arrest warrants, al-Bashir has visited several UN and ICC member states without arrest, despite pressure from the ICC, other states, international organizations and civil society. Nevertheless, he has become increasingly isolated in the international arena with his international travel greatly curtailed by the threat of legal action, often instigated by national civil society groups.

NGOs in several countries, including South Africa, Uganda, Kenya, Djibouti, Malawi, India and Indonesia have called on their governments to uphold their obligations—as members of the ICC, the UN, or both—to turn away or arrest al-Bashir.

There have been several active attempts to oblige national authorities to arrest al-Bashir, including in Angola, Mali, Kenya, South African, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Egypt, Morocco, Zambia, Rwanda and Chad.

ICC judges, meanwhile, have referred instances of non-cooperation by states to the Assembly of States Parties as

well as the UN Security Council. However, no further action has been taken by either body. The UN Security Council, having referred the situation to the ICC, has consistently failed to ensure al-Bashir's arrest.

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Omar al-Bashir

Sudan's ousted President

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-16010445>



Omar al-Bashir took power in a 1989 coup and was toppled by the military in 2019.

Sudan's ousted President Omar al-Bashir's career has been defined by war. He came to power in a military coup in 1989 and ruled what was until 2011 Africa's largest country with an iron fist.

When he seized power, Sudan was in the midst of a 21-year civil war between north and south.

Although his government signed a deal to end that conflict in 2005, another one was breaking out at the same time - in the western region of Darfur, where Mr Bashir is accused of organising war crimes and crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Court (ICC).

Despite an international arrest warrant issued by the ICC, he won consecutive elections in 2010 and 2015. However, his last victory was marred by a boycott from the main opposition parties.

The arrest warrant has led to an international travel ban. However, Mr Bashir has still made diplomatic visits to various countries, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. He was forced into a hasty departure from South Africa in June 2015 after a court considered whether to enforce the arrest warrant.

Before taking the helm, he was a commander in the army, responsible for leading operations in the south against the late rebel leader John Garang.

When he signed the peace deal with Garang and his Sudan People's Liberation Movement, he took pains to stress the deal had not been a defeat. "We did not sign it after we had been broken. We signed it while we were at the peak of our victories," he said.

Accusations against Omar al-Bashir

Genocide

- Killing members of the Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa ethnic groups
- Causing these groups serious bodily or mental harm
- Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about these groups' physical destruction

Crimes against humanity

- Murder
- Extermination
- Forcible transfer
- Rape
- Torture

War crimes

- Attacks on civilians in Darfur
- Pillaging towns and villages

His goal was always to keep a unified Sudan, but a referendum on secession for South Sudan was agreed as part of the peace deal.

In the January 2011 referendum, about 99% of South Sudanese voters were in favour of separation. The independent state of South Sudan was declared six months later.

While he agreed to let South Sudan go, his attitude to Darfur, where a conflict has raged since 2003 when rebels took up arms at alleged government discrimination, has been characterised by belligerence.

But he denies international accusations that he has backed Arab Janjaweed militias accused of war crimes against the region's black African communities.

Military background

Mr Bashir was born in 1944 to a farming family in northern Sudan - then Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. He is a member of al-Bedairyya al-Dahmashyya, a Bedouin tribe belonging to the larger Ja'alin group.

He joined the Egyptian army as a young man and rose through the ranks, fighting in the 1973 war against Israel.

Little is known about his private life. He has no children and took a second wife in his 50s. He married the widow of Ibrahim Shams al-Din, considered a war hero in the north - as an example to others, he said.

The long civil war had seen many colleagues fall, and he implored others to marry again so war widows could be taken care of.

As head of state, his focus largely remained soldiering - the political lead being taken by two other figures.

The first in the 1990s was Hassan al-Turabi, a prominent Sunni Muslim who until his death in 2016 advocated an Islamic state and ushered in a bill introducing Sharia to all provinces but the south.

After they fell out in 2000, Mr Turabi told the BBC: "He's a military person who has been in power for a while and he wants to assert military power."

Then Osman Ali Taha, a politician who negotiated the north-south deal, came to the fore. But his influence waned and the president took centre stage.

- **Why the end of US sanctions hasn't helped Sudan**
- **Sudan's fashion police shave off afros**

Sudan analyst Alex de Waal said Mr Bashir's longevity in office was probably down to the fact that powerful rivals in the ruling National Congress Party distrusted each other more than they did Mr Bashir.

But political unrest gained momentum quickly. Nationwide protests first started in December 2018 after the government announced that prices for fuel and bread would rise.

This turned into a wider call for Mr Bashir and his government to step down. Mr Bashir declared a state of emergency in February 2019, reshuffling his cabinet and replacing all state governors with members of the army and security forces.

After months of unrest, Sudan's military stepped in and finally toppled Mr Bashir on 11 April 2019.

Mr Bashir was later charged with incitement and involvement in the killing of protesters.

He also faces corruption charges, after prosecutors said a large hoard of foreign currency was found at his home.



Demonstrators marching in Khartoum during anti-government protests in January 2019.

Oil money flows - and leaves

For a while during his presidency, there were pockets full of dollars as the oil flowed, controls were lifted and the telecommunications system revolutionised. But the economy floundered since the secession of the south, which took three-quarters of the country's oil with it. Ever since, belts have had to be tightened in Khartoum.

Mr Bashir - who became president when it was punishable by death to be found in possession of US dollars - has denied accusations that access to government funds and oil money was an underlying cause of the unrest in Darfur.

It was perhaps inevitable that a soldier-president could only be brought down by the armed forces. Once they lost faith in his ability to maintain stability in the country, there was little he could do.

Despite the corruption trial, there will be little appetite to send him to also face justice at the ICC, as some of those who fought for him in Darfur retain considerable power and influence under Sudan's new dispensation.

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What happens inside Sudan's secret detention centres?

<https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-africa-47216487> [11:14]

Dramatic footage filmed by protesters in Sudan shows masked security agents chasing down protesters, beating them and dragging them away to secret detention centres.

Who are these hit squads? Where are these detention centres? And what happens inside their walls?

BBC Africa Eye has analysed dozens of dramatic videos filmed during the recent uprising, and spoken with witnesses who have survived torture. Some of these protesters tell us about a secret and widely feared holding facility - The Fridge - where the cold is used as an instrument of torture. *Investigation led by: Benjamin Strick, Abdulmoniem Suleiman, Klaas Van Dijken, Aliaume Leroy*

Produced and edited by: Suzanne Vanhooymissen, Tom Flannery, Daniel Adamson.

Letter from Africa

Why people keep cash under the mattress in Sudan

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-46761942>



Anti-government demonstrations began in December over a rise in bread prices.

In our series of letters from African journalists, Zeinab Mohammed Salih looks at what is behind the wave of protests in Sudan threatening President Omar al-Bashir's three-decade-long grip on power.

Many in Sudan now prefer to keep their money under the mattress rather than in banks. If people put their savings in the bank, it can be hard to get out as cash machines are often empty.

Where cash is available, long queues have become the norm in the capital, Khartoum.

There are also queues for bread.

Coming back from work late at night, I have often had to wait an hour to get to the bakery window only to be told that there is nothing left.

Other foods are becoming expensive for many people in the capital.

Fava beans, or full, are considered a staple here which could be found at any corner shop. But the shop next to where I live has now stopped selling them because, the owner explained, most people could no longer afford them.

Returning from a six-month stay in the US in September people were noticeably thinner.

Subsidies cut

The problems stem from the government's attempts to prevent economic collapse with emergency austerity measures and a sharp currency devaluation.

In December it cost 76 Sudanese pounds to buy \$1 (£0.79) on the black market, whereas six months ago a dollar cost less than 40 Sudanese pounds.



People often have to wait hours to buy a loaf of bread.

Prices are also rising. The annual inflation rate reached 68% in November compared to 25% a year earlier.

As part of the austerity measures, the government has reduced subsidies on fuel and bread, leading to a rise in the cost of basic commodities.

The increase in the bread price last month triggered a wave of mass protests, which are still going on. They started in the eastern city of Atbara on 19 December when the headquarters of the governing National Congress Party (NCP) were torched.

Echoes of the Arab Spring

These have morphed into demonstrations calling for the end of President Omar al-Bashir's nearly three-decade rule.

Protesters, adopting a slogan of the Arab Spring, have been heard shouting: "The people want the fall of the regime."

The demonstrations in Khartoum are the largest against President Bashir since he came to power in 1989 in an Islamist-backed military coup.

And things have turned deadly. Officials say 19 people have died after security forces tried to quell the protests, but rights group Amnesty International has said it has credible reports that 37 protesters were killed.

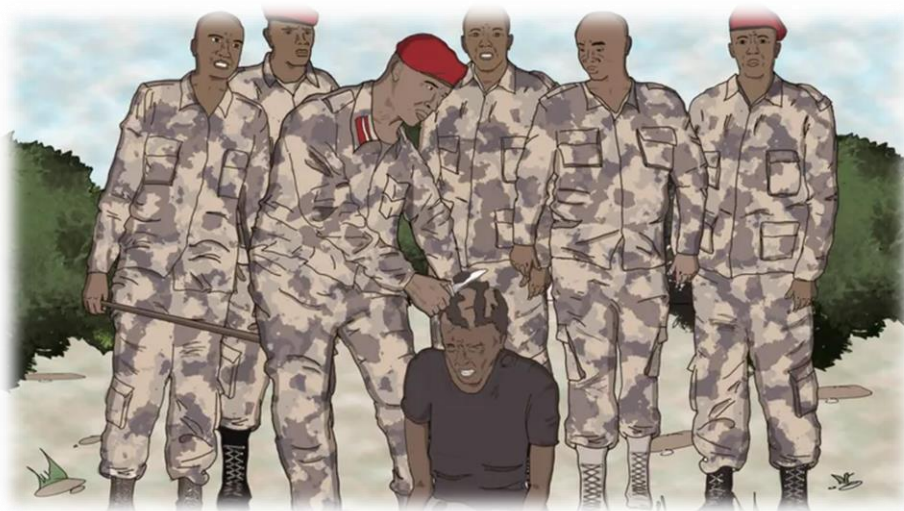
Many opposition supporters have been arrested and journalists have been detained and harassed after covering the demonstrations.

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Letter from Africa

Sudan's fashion police shave off afros

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-45920853>



In our series of letters from African journalists, Zeinab Mohammed

Salih looks at the contentious issue of fashion in the conservative, Islamic country of Sudan.

In the last few weeks social media users in Sudan have been horrified by videos and pictures of young men's afros being shaved off by the former Janjaweed forces in some of the poor areas of Khartoum, the capital.

The government-backed Janjaweed militia, accused of carrying out atrocities in the western region of Darfur in the early 2000s, now have a new role.

They were accused of riding camels and horses into villages seen as sympathetic to rebels, burning them to the ground, killing the men and raping the women.

Now renamed the Rapid Support Forces, they have been tasked with tracking down traffickers and stopping migrants heading to Europe - a role funded by the European Union (EU), although the EU has denied that any money goes to the ex-Janjaweed.

It is not entirely clear why the former fighters have now taken to shaving off afros, but the hairstyles tend to be associated in conservative religious and social circles with people who are "deviant".

Flogged for wearing trousers

Dress is indeed a touchy subject in Sudan, where fashion can get you into trouble.

The actions of the former Janjaweed fighters reminded people of the Public Order Police, who often arrest and flog women for wearing what they see as indecent clothes, like trousers.

They also arrest tea ladies and other vulnerable women for working in public places.

The Public Order Police are controversial in Sudan, yet some Sudanese hold similarly conservative views on a women's position in society and how they should look.

They want to see women covering their heads and wearing long skirts or abayas - long black robes.

They were set up under the current regime of President Omar al-Bashir, who came to power in an Islamist-backed coup in 1989. He brought back Sharia, or Islamic law, which had been suspended in 1985.

Amal Habbani, a rights activist with the group No to Women's Oppression, told the UK-based Guardian newspaper that between 43,000 and 50,000 women are arrested and flogged every year by public order police because of their clothing.



A few days before the afro outrage, opinion was divided on the way a former TV presenter and women's rights campaigner responded to a prominent imam and Islamic law scholar who said sexual harassment and child marriage could both be justified.

They were taking part in a debate on DW TV about what women in Sudan want.

The singer who took on the imam

We'am Shawogi told the imam that he should discuss things like equal pay instead of focusing on a woman's appearance, and that what was in a woman's wardrobe was her own choice.

Some people on social media were angered at what they saw as Ms Shawogi's disrespectful attitude towards the imam - but others said her tone reflected the frustration many women feel about what they see as an outdated outlook.

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Why the end of US sanctions hasn't helped Sudan

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-44711355>



Many people in Sudan are feeling the financial pinch.

Sudanese hopes that the lifting of US sanctions will improve their economy have failed to materialise, writes the BBC's James Copnall from the capital Khartoum.

When the US decided to remove economic sanctions on Sudan last October, President Omar al-Bashir's government was ecstatic.

Not only did this signal a new era in the often-tempestuous relationship with Washington, it allowed the politicians - and the Sudanese people - to hope that an end to a severe economic crisis was in sight.

But instead of regaining its footing, the economy has fallen off a cliff, with inflation soaring and people struggling to get by.

Nahla Mohaka, a film-maker and writer, is part of Khartoum's middle class - and, like almost everyone, is feeling the financial pinch.

She serves a delicious lunch of full - a bean stew with onions - and taamiya - the Sudanese version of falafel.

"Normally there would be a meat dish, but meat had become very expensive. And even the full - before this would have been about 10 Sudanese pounds (\$0.56; £0.42), now it is 50 or more," Ms Mohaka says.



Families have cut down on eating fruit.

A few years ago, there were fewer than four Sudanese pounds to the dollar - now it is 29 by the official rate, and over 40 on the black market.

Inflation is over 55%, the highest rate for around two decades.

Salaries, though, have not risen much - leading to widespread anger and frustration.

Ms Mohaka's family have cut down on fruit, and meat of course. Many poorer families are forced to cut out entire meals to make do.

And Ms Mohaka points out, it is often women who bear the brunt of this.

"They are the ones working, they are ones who look after the family, they are the ones cooking, so this is a very hard situation for them especially," she says.

Still blaming the US

The sanctions stopped any transactions using US currency or products. In practice this meant any business which operated in the US was not able to trade with Sudan.

For years, international banks would not operate in Sudan, and the state and companies were largely unable to get spare parts for things like aeroplanes or vital health equipment. Although this has ended in theory, in practice little seems to have changed.



Sudan's security forces have cracked down on protesters.

Sudanese officials blame the US - suggesting that Washington has not properly spread the word that there is no longer any risk involved in doing business in Sudan.

Others, though, feel that the Sudanese government used the sanctions to mask its own responsibility for the deteriorating living standards.

Hafiz Mohamed, from the rights group Justice Africa Sudan, says the government's actions in conflict zones in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and in the way it runs the state, are to blame for the economic crisis.

"We need to first of all stop all the conflicts, and cut the spending on security and the military," he says, sitting in the courtyard of his office.

"The government spends less than 10% of its budget on health and education. The economic problem is the manifestation of the political problem Sudan faces," he adds.

The link between politics and the economy is important in other ways, too.

"All states in the world, the United States included, have their own human rights problems"

In January, people took to the streets to protest about a removal in wheat subsidies, which led to a price rise.

In response, the government detained dozens of people, many of them for almost three months with no charge.

'Assaulted in prison'

Amjed Farid, a political activist, was one of them - in a jail the inmates nicknamed the fridge, because the air conditioning was permanently on.

"I saw many young people being beaten, many Darfuri and Nuba people are detained for a very long time.

"This needs to stop, and people need to be accountable for that. This is not protecting the national security of any country. This is a criminal offence against civilians."



Sudan has been hit by conflict in Darfur.

Concern over human rights in Sudan is not new - President Omar al-Bashir's government have been accused of a catalogue of abuses in the nearly three decades since he took power in a coup.

But the issue is likely to play a vital role in Sudan's latest attempt to improve its economic situation.

'Sponsor of terrorism'

The country's foreign policy over the last few years has been dominated by one thing: improving relations with the outside world to increase investment.

Overtures have been made to a dizzying array of countries, many of them fiercely opposed to each other: Turkey, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Russia, and the European Union - the list goes on.

The attempts to broker peace in South Sudan - which resulted in a preliminary agreement between President Salva Kiir and the rebel leader Riek Machar in Khartoum last week - can be seen in this light.

Security in South Sudan benefits Sudan - particularly if the South Sudanese get their oil production up to the level it hit at the time of its independence in 2011.



Many people can no longer afford to buy meat.

The South Sudanese export their oil through Sudan's pipelines and export terminals, at a cost of around \$25 per barrel - any increase in production is a huge boost to the treasuries of both countries.

But at the heart of Sudan's drive for better foreign relations is the link to America.

Now Sudan wants to get off the list of countries that the US lists as "sponsors of terrorism". If it gets the designation removed, debt relief and international financial aid would be possible, bringing an end, perhaps, to the economic crisis.

To do so, the Sudanese will have to make progress on a number of areas - including human rights.

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Yousra Elbagir

Sudan's 'big and beautiful' Pills for Women

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-40643504>



Pills with fattening side-effects are widely available from illegal vendors in Sudan.

In our series of letters from African journalists, Yousra Elbagir looks at how some Sudanese women are turning to black market substances in their quest for beauty.

While skin bleaching is a long-standing cosmetic staple across Sudan, a newer craze is sweeping the nation.

Many young women are turning to prescription pills in order to gain weight, and hopefully gain the curvaceous figures they see as the standard of beauty.

Away from the regulation of trained pharmacists, fattening pills are illegally dispensed by the same small shops which sell topical bleaching creams and other popular beauty fixes.

Sold individually, in small bags and emptied sweet containers, they are completely devoid of any information about medical risks.

An open secret

It is difficult to estimate how many women in Sudan use these products to gain weight, because many are reluctant to admit to it.

"Pills are handed out in the village like penny sweets," says Imitithal Ahmed, a student at the University of Khartoum.

"I've always been scared [to use them] because I've seen family members fall ill and close friends become dependent on appetite stimulants.

"My aunt is on the brink of kidney failure and has blocked arteries from taking too many fattening pills, trying to get a bigger bum.

"Everyone in the family knows why she's sick, but she won't own up to it. She's had to stop taking the pills on doctor's orders."



"Fattening pills are a popular niche within a much bigger trend"

'My Mama Suspects'

Pills are often rebranded and given catchy street names which allude to their effects.

From The Neighbours' Shock to Chicken Thighs and My Mama Suspects, the clinical name of pills is forgotten and replaced by promises of a bigger bottom, shapely thighs and a belly that will have your mother concerned that you might be pregnant.

Tablets range from standard appetite stimulants to allergy medicines containing the steroid hormone, cortisone.



"The ultimate Sudanese woman [is] full-bodied and light-skinned"

The side-effects of taking cortisone are now a cash cow for pill peddlers. It is known to slow the metabolism, increase appetite, trigger water retention and create extra deposits of fat around the abdomen and face.

Using unregulated steroids without supervision can damage the heart, liver, kidneys and thyroid, says Dr Salah Ibrahim, Head of the Pharmacists' Union in Sudan.

He explains that cortisone is a naturally occurring hormone in the body, helping to regulate vital bodily functions. But when a man-made, concentrated version enters the body in the form of pills or topical bleaching creams, the brain gives the body a signal to stop production.

If a user suddenly stops taking the substance, their major organs can spiral into dysfunction.

Deadly consequences

Young women in Sudan are dying from kidney and heart failure caused by sudden steroid withdrawal, medical professionals say.

Fatalities are especially common among new brides, who traditionally undergo a month of intense beautification before their wedding day and then abruptly stop using fattening pills and steroidal bleaching creams. Their deaths are put down to sudden organ failure.

Yet these horrifying beauty trends continue to gain traction.

Prescription pill abuse is taking off in Sudan's conservative society, partly because it lacks the social stigma and pungent, giveaway odour of alcohol and cannabis.

University students flock to buy the potent painkiller Tramadol, which is sold for 20 Sudanese pounds (\$1; 80 pence) per pill.

Some of Khartoum's roadside tea-sellers are even known to drop the painkiller in a cup of tea, upon a coded request.



YouTube

Many Sudanese women view Nada Algalea as an ideal beauty

Awareness campaigns have so far had very little impact.

Dr Ibrahim, Head of the Pharmacists Union, has made numerous appearances on national television to warn of the dangers of prescription pill abuse.

At university level, pharmacists are taught vigilance and trained to act in keeping with ethics and pharmaceutical law.

But in a country where pharmacists and doctors are paid very little, the temptation to sell pills to illegal vendors is overwhelming for some.

"Last time I went to the beauty shop I go to for my creams, the shop owner brought out a chocolate box full of different fattening pills," says Ms Ahmed, the Khartoum student.

"Girls are too scared to ask pharmacists and doctors about the pills they buy from beauty shops, for fear of being publicly shamed."

Police may arrest traders and block smuggling routes, but the profits for rogue pharmacists keep growing regardless. Fattening pills are poured into the black market, deemed to be the lesser evil.

Sudan isn't the only African society where being overweight is a symbol of prosperity and power, boosting the "marriageability" of young women.

But in this country, it embodies an ideal.

It defines the ultimate Sudanese woman - full-bodied and light-skinned - epitomising beauty and coveted as a wife.

The iconic status of Nada Algalea, a Sudanese singer whose looks are widely praised and emulated, is testament in itself.

For some women, it is an ideal to be acquired by any means necessary.

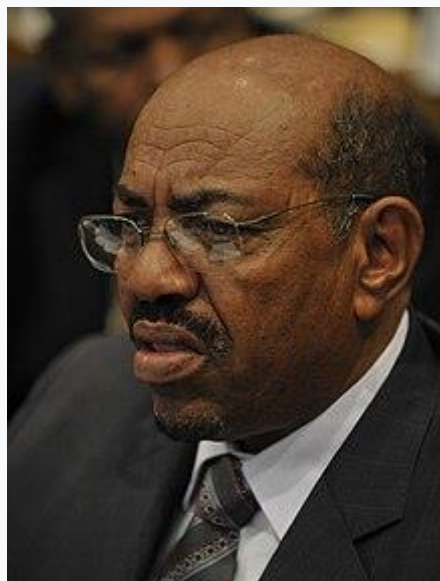
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Omar al-Bashir

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omar_al-Bashir

Omar al-Bashir

عمر البشير



Al-Bashir in 2009

4th [President of Sudan](#)

<div>In office</div> <div>16 October 1993 – 11 April 2019</div>	
Prime Minister	show <div><i>See list</i></div>
Vice President	show <div><i>See list</i></div>
Preceded by	Himself as Chairman of the RCC
Succeeded by	Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf <div>(as Chairman of the Transitional Military Council)</div>
Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation	
<div>In office</div> <div>30 June 1989 – 16 October 1993</div>	
Deputy	Zubair Mohamed Salih
Preceded by	Ahmed al-Mirghani (as President)
Succeeded by	Himself as President
Personal details	
Born	Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir <div>1 January 1944 (age 81) Hosh Bannaga, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan</div>
Political party	National Congress Party (1992–2019)
Spouse(s)	Fatima Khalid Widad Babiker Omer
Alma mater	Egyptian Military College
Military service	
Allegiance	 Sudan
Branch/service	 Sudanese Army
Years of service	1960–2019
Rank	<div> Field Marshal</div>
Battles/wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Sudanese Civil War Yom Kippur War First Congo War Second Sudanese Civil War War in Darfur Heglig Crisis
<div>Criminal details</div>	

Criminal status	Claimed by ICC
Conviction(s)	Money laundering Corruption
Criminal penalty	Two years in prison
Date apprehended	17 April 2019
Imprisoned at	Incarcerated at the Kobar Prison , Khartoum , Sudan

Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir (born 1 January 1944) is a Sudanese former military officer and politician who served as [Sudan's head of state](#) under various titles from 1989 until 2019, when he was deposed in [a coup d'état](#). He was subsequently incarcerated, tried and convicted on multiple corruption charges. He came to power in 1989 when, as a [brigadier general](#) in the [Sudanese Army](#), he led a group of officers in [a military coup](#) that ousted the democratically elected government of prime minister [Sadiq al-Mahdi](#) after it began negotiations with rebels in the south; he subsequently replaced President [Ahmed al-Mirghani](#) as head of state. He was elected three times as president in elections that have been under scrutiny for [electoral fraud](#). In 1992, al-Bashir founded the [National Congress Party](#), which remained the dominant political party in the country until 2019. In March 2009, al-Bashir became the first sitting head of state to be [indicted by the International Criminal Court](#) (ICC), for allegedly directing a campaign of mass killing, rape, and pillage against civilians in [Darfur](#). On 11 February 2020, the [Government of Sudan](#) announced that it had agreed to hand over al-Bashir to the [ICC](#) for trial.

In October 2005, al-Bashir's government negotiated an end to the [Second Sudanese Civil War](#), leading to a referendum in the south, resulting in the separation of the south as the country of [South Sudan](#). In the Darfur region, he oversaw the [War in Darfur](#) that resulted in death tolls of around 10,000 according to the Sudanese Government, but most sources suggest between 200,000 and 400,000. During his presidency, there were several violent struggles between the [Janjaweed](#) militia and rebel groups such as the [Sudanese Liberation Army](#) (SLA) and the [Justice and Equality Movement](#) (JEM) in the form of [guerrilla warfare](#) in the Darfur region. The civil war displaced over 2.5 million people out of a total population of 6.2 million in Darfur and created a crisis in [the diplomatic relations](#) between [Sudan](#) and [Chad](#). The rebels in Darfur lost the support from [Libya](#) after the death of [Muammar Gaddafi](#) and the collapse of his regime in 2011.

In July 2008, the prosecutor of the [International Criminal Court](#) (ICC), [Luis Moreno Ocampo](#), accused al-Bashir of [genocide](#), [crimes against humanity](#), and [war crimes](#) in Darfur. The court issued an [arrest warrant](#) for al-Bashir on 4 March 2009 on counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, but ruled that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute him for genocide. However, on 12 July 2010, the court issued a second warrant containing three separate counts of genocide. The new warrant, like the first, was delivered to the [Sudanese government](#), which did not recognize either the warrant or the ICC. The indictments do not allege that Bashir personally took part in

such activities; instead, they say that he is "suspected of being criminally responsible, as an indirect co-perpetrator". The court's decision was opposed by the [African Union](#), [Arab League](#) and [Non-Aligned Movement](#) as well as the governments of Libya, [Somalia](#), [Jordan](#), [Turkey](#), [Egypt](#), South Sudan, [Djibouti](#), [Eritrea](#), [Pakistan](#), [Algeria](#), [Iraq](#), [Saudi Arabia](#), [Kuwait](#), [Oman](#), [Palestine](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Tunisia](#), [Morocco](#), [Lebanon](#), [Bahrain](#), [Qatar](#) and the [United Arab Emirates](#).

From December 2018 onwards, al-Bashir faced [large-scale protests](#) which demanded his removal from power. On 11 April 2019, Bashir was [ousted](#) in a military coup d'état. In September 2019, Bashir was replaced by the [Transitional Military Council](#) which transferred executive power to a mixed civilian–military [Sovereignty Council](#) and a civilian prime minister, [Abdalla Hamdok](#). Two months later, the [Forces of Freedom and Change](#) alliance (which holds indirect political power during the [39-month Sudanese transition to democracy](#)), Hamdok, and Sovereignty Council member [Siddiq Tawer](#) stated that Bashir would be eventually transferred to the ICC. He was convicted of corruption in December of that year and sentenced to two years in prison. His trial regarding his role in the coup that brought him into power started on 21 July 2020.

(☺)@(☺)@(☺)@(☺)

 <p>Bashir and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick, 2005</p>	 <p>2011 South Sudanese independence referendum</p>
 <p>Darfur refugee camp in Chad, 2005</p>	 <p>Al-Bashir is accused of directing attacks against civilians in Darfur.</p>
 <p>Al-Bashir is accused of directing attacks against civilians in Darfur.</p>	 <p>Al-Bashir in Beijing, China, 3 November 2006</p>



Al-Bashir in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 31 January 2009



Al-Bashir with Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Kham



Al-Bashir and Russian President Vladimir Putin during a meeting in Sochi on 27 November 2017



Al Bashir meeting with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, New Delhi, India, 30 October 2015



The meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Sudan, January 2019



Series of droughts in Darfur led to disputes over land between non-Arab sedentary farmers and Arab Janjaweed nomads (see illustrative phot

War in Darfur

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_in_Darfur

The **War in Darfur**, also nicknamed the **Land Cruiser War**, was a major armed conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan that began in February 2003 when the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) rebel groups began fighting against the government of Sudan, which they accused of oppressing Darfur's non-Arab population. The government responded to attacks by carrying out a campaign of ethnic cleansing against Darfur's non-Arabs. This resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of civilians and the indictment of Sudan's president, Omar al-Bashir, for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity by the International Criminal Court.

War in Darfur






















Part of the [Sudanese Civil Wars](#) and the [Second Sudanese Civil War](#) (until 2005)





















Justice and Equality Movement fighters

- Date** 26 February 2003 – 31 August 2020
(16 years, 11 months, 3 weeks and 6 days)
- Location** [Darfur](#), [Sudan](#)
- Result**
- Stalemate
 - Intertwined with the [Sudanese conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile](#) (Until 2020)
 - Comprehensive peace agreement signed with most rebel groups
 - [Darfur Peace Agreement](#)

Belligerents

 SRF ^[a] (2006–2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  JEM (2003–2020) •  SLA (some factions) (2003–2020) • LJM (2010–11) •  SLA (some factions) • SARC (2014–2020) • SLFA (2017–2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  SLA-Unity • SLMJ •  JEM (Jali) <p>Supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  South Sudan •  Chad (2005–2010) •  Eritrea (until 2008) •  Libya (until 2011) •  Uganda (until 2015) 	 Sudan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAF • Janjaweed • RSF  Chadian rebel groups  Anti-Gaddafi forces (2011) <p>Supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •  Libya (2011–2020) •  China •  Iran (until 2016) •  Russia •  Belarus •  Syria (2000s, alleged) 	 UNAMID (2007–2020)
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Commanders and leaders

 Ahmed Diraige  Khalil Ibrahim  Gibril Ibrahim  Abdul Wahid al Nur (SLA-AW)  Minni Minnawi (SLA-MM) Musa Hilal (POW) (SARC)	 Abdel Fattah al-Burhan  Omar al-Bashir (until April 2019)  Musa Hilal (until 2017)  Hamid Dawai  Ali Kushayb  Ahmed Haroun (until April 2019)  Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo  Mohammed Nour Abdelkerim	 Martin Ihoeghian  Uhomoibhi  Frank Mushyo Kamanzi
Units involved		
 SLA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLA-AW SLA-MM SLA-Second Revolution SLA-Unity  JEM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gibril Ibrahim faction Abdallah Bishir Jali faction 	Sudanese Armed Forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular Defence Forces (until April 2019) Rapid Support Forces 	No specific units
Strength		
SRF: 60,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JEM: 35,000 	SAF: 109,300 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSF: 17,500 Janjaweed: <25,000	UNAMID: 15,845 soldiers and 3,403 police officers
Casualties and losses		
Unknown	Unknown	235 killed as of 31 August 2016
Total killed: 300,000 (UN estimate) 10,000 (Sudanese government estimate)		
Total displaced: 2,850,000–3,000,000 (UN estimate) 450,000 (Sudanese government estimate)		

One side of the conflict is mainly composed of the Sudanese military, police, and the [Janjaweed](#), a Sudanese [militia](#) group whose members are mostly recruited among [Arabized](#) indigenous Africans and a small number of [Bedouin](#) of the northern [Rizeigat](#); the majority of other Arab groups in Darfur remained uninvolved. The other side is made up of rebel groups, notably the SLM/A and the JEM, recruited primarily from the non-Arab Muslim [Fur](#), [Zaghawa](#), and [Masalit](#) ethnic groups. The [African Union](#) and the [United Nations](#) also have a joint peacekeeping mission in the region, named [UNAMID](#). Although the Sudanese government publicly

denies that it supported the Janjaweed, evidence supports claims that it provided financial assistance and weapons and coordinated joint attacks, many against civilians. Estimates of the number of human casualties range up to several hundred thousand dead, from either combat or starvation and disease. Mass displacements and coercive migrations forced millions into refugee camps or across the border, creating a [humanitarian crisis](#). [U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell](#) described the situation as a genocide or acts of genocide.

The Sudanese government and the JEM signed a ceasefire agreement in February 2010, with a tentative agreement to pursue peace. The JEM has the most to gain from the talks and could see semi-autonomy much like [South Sudan](#). However, talks were disrupted by accusations that the Sudanese army launched raids and air strikes against a village, violating the Tolu agreement. The JEM, the largest rebel group in Darfur, vowed to boycott negotiations.

The [August 2019 Draft Constitutional Declaration](#), signed by military and civilian representatives during the [Sudanese Revolution](#), requires that a [peace process](#) leading to a peace agreement be made in Darfur and other regions of armed conflict in Sudan within the first six months of the 39-month transition period to democratic civilian government.

A comprehensive peace agreement was signed on 31 August 2020 between the Sudanese authorities and several rebel factions to end armed hostilities.

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Second Sudanese Civil War

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Sudanese_Civil_War

The **Second Sudanese Civil War** was a conflict from 1983 to 2005 between the central Sudanese government and the [Sudan People's Liberation Army](#). It was largely a continuation of the [First Sudanese Civil War](#) of 1955 to 1972. Although it originated in southern Sudan, the civil war spread to the [Nuba mountains](#) and the [Blue Nile](#). It lasted for almost 22 years and is one of the longest civil wars on record. The war resulted in the independence of [South Sudan](#) 6 years after the war ended.

Roughly two million people died as a result of war, [famine](#) and [disease](#) caused by the conflict. Four million people in southern Sudan were [displaced](#) at least once, normally repeatedly during the war. The civilian death toll is one of the highest of any war since [World War II](#) and was marked by numerous [human rights violations](#), including [slavery](#) and [mass killings](#).

Second Sudanese Civil War

Part of the [Sudanese Civil Wars](#) and the [South Sudanese wars of independence](#)



[Sudan People's Liberation Army](#) (SPLA) guerrillas celebrate around a disabled [T-55](#) tank.

Date	5 June 1983 – 9 January 2005 (21 years, 7 months and 4 days)
Location	Blue Nile , Nuba Mountains , Southern Sudan
Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stalemate• Comprehensive Peace Agreement• Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement• Independence of the Republic of South Sudan following a 2011 referendum• Unresolved issues result in the Sudan–SPLM-N conflict, and the South Sudanese Civil War

Belligerents









 [Sudan](#)

- [Armed Forces](#)
- [PDF](#)
- [Army of Peace](#)
- [Muraheleen](#)
-  Ex-[FAR](#) and [Interhamwe](#)


 [SPLA](#)

- [SPLA-Mainstream](#)
- [SPLA-Agar](#)
- [SPDF](#)
- [ALF](#)
- *[Titweng](#)*

 SSDF  SPLA dissidents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPLA-Nasir SPLA-United SSIM/A  Nuer White Army  Ugandan insurgents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRA WNBF UNRF (II)  Zaire (1994–1997)  al-Qaeda (1991–1996)  Iraq  China	 SSLM NDA Sudanese Alliance Forces  Anyanya II  Eastern Coalition  Derg (until 1987)  PDR Ethiopia (1987–1991)  FDR Ethiopia (1995–1998)  Eritrea (1996–1998, 2002–2005) ¹  Uganda (from 1993) Non-combat aid:  Libya (1983–1985)  Israel  Cuba (until 1991)
Combat aid:  Libya (1986–1991)  DR Congo (1998–2003)	
Non-combat aid:  Iran ¹  Belarus (from 1996)	
Commanders and leaders	
 Gaafar Nimeiry  Suwar al-Dahab  Sadiq al-Mahdi  Omar al-Bashir  Paulino Matip Nhial  Tharcisse Renzaho ^[1]  Riek Machar  Lam Akol  Kerubino Kuanyin  Peter Par Jiek	 John Garang  Salva Kiir Mayardit  Dominic Dim Deng  Riek Machar  Lam Akol  Kerubino Kuanyin  James Hoth Mai  Peter Par Jiek  Peter Gadet  Malik Agar

 Juma Oris	 Mengistu Haile
 Joseph Kony	Mariam
 Mobutu Sese Seko	 Meles Zenawi
 Osama bin Laden ^[citation needed]	 Isaias Afwerki
	 Yoweri Museveni
Strength	
 Tens of thousands	Tens of thousands
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex-FAR: c. 500 	
Casualties and losses	
1–2 million dead (mostly civilians, due to starvation and drought)	

2019 Sudanese coup d'état

2019 Sudanese coup d'état	
Part of the Sudanese Revolution	
Date	11 April 2019 ^[1]
Location	Khartoum , Sudan  15°30′2″N 32°33′36″E﻿ / ﻿
Result	<p>Military coup successful, protests continue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Omar al-Bashir removed from power National Legislature dissolved Imposing a state of emergency for a period of three months Constitution suspended Transitional Military Council established Protesters denounce military government Transition Agreement later reached between protestors and military government
Belligerents	
 Government of Sudan	 Sudanese Armed Forces
Commanders and leaders	
 President Omar al-Bashir	 Lt. Gen Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf
Casualties and losses	

11 killed^[2]



A [coup d'état](#) took place in Sudan in the late afternoon on 11 April 1989, when President [Omar al-Bashir](#) was overthrown by the [Sudanese Armed Forces](#) after popular protests demanded his departure. At that time, the army, led by [Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf](#), toppled the government and [National Legislature](#) and declared a state of emergency in the country for a period of 3 months, followed by a transitional period of two years before an agreement was reached later.

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1989 Sudanese coup d'état

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1989_Sudanese_coup_d%27%C3%A9tat

1989 Sudanese coup d'état	
Part of the Second Sudanese Civil War	
Date	30 June 1989
Location	Khartoum , Sudan 15°30′2″N 32°33′36″E﻿ / ﻿
Result	Coup attempt succeeds. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overthrow of democratically elected government.• Establishment of Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation.
Belligerents	
 Republic of the Sudan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Democratic Unionist Party• Umma Party	 Sudanese Armed Forces National Islamic Front Supported by: Libya
Commanders and leaders	
 Ahmed al-Mirghani President of Sudan	 Col. Omar al-Bashir Coup Leader Hassan al-Turabi NIF Leader



[Sadiq al-Mahdi](#)
Prime Minister of Sudan

Units involved

10,000–15,000

~100 officers

Strength

Unknown

Unknown



[class=notpageimage|](#)
Location within Sudan.

A [coup d'état](#) was carried out by the [Sudanese Armed Forces](#) on 30 June 1989 against the democratically elected government of Prime Minister [Sadiq al-Mahdi](#) and President [Ahmed al-Mirghani](#). The coup was led by military officer [Omar al-Bashir](#) who took power in its aftermath; he ruled the country for the next 30 years until he was [overthrown](#) in 2019.

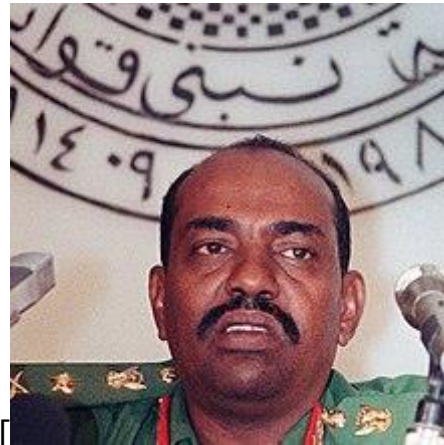
History

Background

In 1983, a [civil war](#) broke out between Sudan's central government and the [Sudan People's Liberation Army](#), and it was fought at great cost to the country's civilian population. In 1989 the number of civilian casualties that resulted from [famine](#) alone was estimated to be as high as 250,000. By February 1989, a group of Sudanese Army officers presented an ultimatum to the incumbent Prime Minister, [Sadiq al-Mahdi](#), in which they asked him to either end the war or give the military the means to end it, with Mahdi choosing the former.

Mahdi's inability to put an end to the conflict in the months that followed, along with a crippled Sudanese economy, led to growing tension between him and the army officials. His decision on 18 June to arrest a group of 14 military officials and 50 civilians, all of whom were accused of being engaged in a plan to overthrow the government and restore former President [Gaafar Nimeiry](#) to power, may have further motivated the coup, though Nimeiry himself denied having any involvement in the plot.

Coup



Omar al-Bashir in 1989

On 30 June 1989, military officers under the command of then Brigadier Omar Hassan al-Bashir, with instigation and support from the [National Islamic Front](#) (NIF), replaced the Sadiq al-Mahdi government with the [Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation](#) (RCC), claiming to be saving the country from the "rotten political parties." That same day, Al-Bashir was declared head of state, Prime Minister, Defense Minister and [Commander in Chief](#) of the armed forces. The new [military junta](#) would consist of 15 military officers (reduced to 12 in 1991) and it was assisted by a civilian cabinet.

Aftermath

The coup put an end to the newly facilitated democratic system of government in Sudan, which was established in 1985, and replaced it with a [totalitarian regime](#) led by Omar al-Bashir, which was responsible for a series of [war crimes](#) and [human rights violations](#). The support which the new Sudanese government received from the NIF, which would eventually lead it to receive support from [Iran](#), enabled it to make large-scale arms purchases from [China](#) and the [former Soviet republics](#), which it used to step up the still on-going civil war in the south in an effort to end it with a military victory. Under the heavy influence of the NIF, the government also banned political parties, trade unions, and other "nonreligious institutions", imposed tight controls on the press as well as strict dress and behavior codes on women. More than 78,000 people were [purged](#) from the army, police and civil administration, resulting in a thorough reshaping of the state apparatus.

Al-Bashir has been held responsible for the [Darfur Genocide](#) by the [International Criminal Court](#), which has sought his [extradition](#) since 2008 on charges of [genocide](#), [war crimes](#), and [crimes against humanity](#).

Al-Bashir's regime was removed from power in [another military coup](#) on 11 April 2019.

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International Criminal Court

Investigation in Darfur

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Criminal_Court_investigation_in_Darfur#Omar_al-Bashir

Situation in Darfur



The seal of the International Criminal Court

File no.	02/05
Referred by	UN Security Council
Date referred	31 March 2005
Date opened	6 June 2005
Incident(s)	War in Darfur (Raids on Haskanita)
Crimes	Genocide : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Causing serious bodily or mental harm• Deliberately inflicting conditions calculated to destroy• Killing members of the group Crimes against humanity : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extermination• Forcible transfer• Inhumane acts• Imprisonment• Murder• Persecution• Rape• Torture War crimes : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attacks against civilians• Destruction of property• Murder• Outrage upon dignity• Pillaging• Rape

Status of suspects	
Ahmed Haroun	Fugitive
Ali Kushayb	In custody; trial ongoing
Omar al-Bashir	Fugitive
Bahar Abu Garda	Charges not confirmed
Abdallah Banda	Case in pre-trial stage
Saleh Jerbo	Case dropped due to death ^[1]
Abdel Rahim Mohammed Hussein	Fugitive

The **International Criminal Court investigation in Darfur** or the **situation in Darfur** is an ongoing investigation by the [International Criminal Court](#) (ICC) into criminal acts committed during the [War in Darfur](#). Although [Sudan](#) is not a [state party](#) to the [Rome Statute](#), the treaty which created the ICC, the situation in Darfur was referred to the ICC's Prosecutor by the [United Nations Security Council](#) in 2005. As of June 2019, five suspects remained under indictment by the court: [Ahmed Haroun](#), [Ali Kushayb](#), [Omar al-Bashir](#), [Abdallah Banda](#) and [Abdel Rahim Mohammed Hussein](#). Charges against [Bahar Abu Garda](#) were dropped on the basis of insufficient evidence in 2010 and those against [Saleh Jerbo](#) were dropped following his death in 2013. In mid-April 2019, Haroun, al-Bashir and Hussein were imprisoned in Sudan as a result of the [2019 Sudanese coup d'état](#). In early November 2019, the [Forces of Freedom and Change](#) (FFC) and Sudanese Prime Minister [Abdalla Hamdok](#) stated that al-Bashir would be transferred to the ICC. One of the demands of the displaced people of Darfur visited by Hamdok prior to Hamdok's statement was that "Omar Al Bashir and the other wanted persons" had to be surrendered to the ICC.

Background

The Darfur conflict was a [guerrilla conflict](#) that took place in the [Darfur](#) region of [Sudan](#) from 2003 until 2009–2010. The conflict began when the [Sudan Liberation Army](#) and the [Justice and Equality Movement](#) began attacking the Sudanese government in response to perceived oppression of black Sudanese by the majority Arab government. During the conflict government forces and [Janjaweed](#) militia have attacked black Sudanese in the Darfur region. These actions have been [described as genocide](#) by a number of governments and human rights groups. Omar al-Bashir, Sudan's president at the time, denied that his government had links to Janjaweed.

Referral

The International Criminal Court only has jurisdiction to investigate alleged crimes which have taken place in states or by the nationals of states that are party to the [Rome Statute](#) or that have accepted the Court's jurisdiction. Additionally, a situation can be referred to the ICC's Chief Prosecutor by the UN Security Council. In the case of Darfur, the Security Council referred the situation on 31 March 2005 after the passage of [Resolution 1593](#). The resolution was passed by a vote of 11 in favor and zero against, with four abstentions. [Argentina](#), [Benin](#), [Denmark](#), [France](#), [Greece](#), [Japan](#),

the [Philippines](#), [Romania](#), [Russia](#), [Tanzania](#), and the [United Kingdom](#) voted in favor and [Algeria](#), [Brazil](#), [China](#), and the [United States](#) abstained.

The Prosecutor, [Luis Moreno Ocampo](#), formally opened an investigation on 6 June 2005.

Charges

As of June 2019, five people remained under ICC indictment for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Among these, Haroun, al-Bashir, and Hussein were held in detention by Sudanese authorities, with an international legal obligation of either being transferred to the ICC or of being prosecuted for the same charges in Sudan under appropriate legal procedures.

Closed cases

Charges against [Bahr Idriss Abu Garda](#) were dropped in late 2009 and the Prosecutor's appeal against this was rejected on 23 April 2010. Evidence for [Saleh Jerbo](#) having died on 19 April 2013 was accepted by the court and the case against him was closed [without prejudice](#).

Ahmed Haroun and Ali Kushayb

[Ahmed Haroun](#) was formerly Minister of State for the Interior in the Government of Sudan and later the Minister of State for Humanitarian Affairs. He is alleged to have commanded the "Darfur security desk" which coordinated the counterinsurgency in Darfur and provided arms to the Janjaweed. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, or [Ali Kushayb](#), was allegedly the leader of the Janjaweed. Haroun and Kushayb were charged with the total of 51 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity against the [Fur people](#).

The first nine counts concern attacks in and around the Kodoom villages from or around 15 August 2003 to or around 31 August 2003. Counts 10 to 20 concern attacks in and around the town of Bindisi from or around 15 August 2003 to or around 31 August 2003. Counts 21 to 37 concern attacks in and around the town of Mukjar in or around August 2003, September 2003, October 2003, December 2003, and March 2004. Counts 38 to 51 concern attacks in and around the town of [Arawala](#) in or around December 2003. Haroun is charged with 20 counts of crimes against humanity and 22 counts of war crimes while Kushayb is charged with 22 counts of crimes against humanity and 28 counts of war crimes. War crimes are listed below **WC** and crimes against humanity as **CAH**. The **statute** column contains the reference to the crime in the articles of the [Rome Statute](#).

Count	CAH	WC	Crime	Statute	Haroun	Kushayb
1			Persecution	Article 7(1)(h)		
2			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
3			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		

4			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
5			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
6			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		
7			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		
8			Destruction of property	Article 8(2)(e)(xii)		
9			Forcible transfer of a population	Article 7(1)(d)		
10			Persecution	Article 7(1)(h)		
11			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
12			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
13			Rape	Article 7(1)(g)		
14			Rape	Article 8(2)(e)(vi)		
15			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		
16			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		
17			Inhumane acts	Article 7(1)(k)		
18			Pillaging	Article 8(2)(e)(v)		
19			Destruction of property	Article 8(2)(e)(xii)		
20			Forcible transfer of a population	Article 7(1)(d)		
21			Persecution	Article 7(1)(h)		
22			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
23			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
24			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		

25			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
26			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
27			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
28			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
29			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
30			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
31			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
32			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		
33			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		
34			Imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty	Article 7(1)(e)		
35			Torture	Article 7(1)(f)		
36			Pillaging	Article 8(2)(e)(v)		
37			Destruction of property	Article 8(2)(e)(xii)		
38			Persecution	Article 7(1)(h)		
39			Murder	Article 7(1)(a)		
40			Murder	Article 8(2)(c)(i)		
41			Rape	Article 7(1)(g)		
42			Rape	Article 8(2)(e)(vi)		
43			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		
44			Attack against a civilian population	Article 8(2)(e)(i)		

45			Outrage upon personal dignity	Article 8(2)(c)(ii)		
46			Outrage upon personal dignity	Article 8(2)(c)(ii)		
47			Outrage upon personal dignity	Article 8(2)(c)(ii)		
48			Inhumane acts	Article 7(1)(k)		
49			Pillaging	Article 8(2)(e)(v)		
50			Destruction of property	Article 8(2)(e)(xii)		
51			Forcible transfer of a population	Article 7(1)(d)		

As of June 2019, Haroun was held in detention by Sudanese authorities. Kushayb was located in [Rahad el-Berdi](#) in [South Darfur](#) in December 2017, where he was accused by Salamat tribe leaders of an attempted murder. On June 9, 2020, Kushayb was taken into custody by the International Criminal Court in The Hague. His trial began on April 5, 2022.

Omar al-Bashir

[Omar al-Bashir](#) was [President of Sudan](#) from June 1989 to April 2019. He was indicted on 4 March 2009 with five counts of crimes against humanity and two counts of war crimes:

1. **Attack against a civilian population**, constituting a war crime in violation of article 8(2)(e)(i) of the Rome Statute;
2. **Pillaging**, constituting a war crime in violation of article 8(2)(e)(v) of the Rome Statute;
3. **Murder**, constituting a crime against humanity in violation of article 7(1)(a) of the Rome Statute;
4. **Extermination**, constituting a crime against humanity in violation of article 7(1)(b) of the Rome Statute;
5. **Forcible transfer of a population**, constituting a crime against humanity in violation of article 7(1)(d) of the Rome Statute;
6. **Torture**, constituting a crime against humanity in violation of article 7(1)(f) of the Rome Statute;
7. **Rape**, constituting a crime against humanity in violation of article 7(1)(g) of the Rome Statute.

On 12 July 2010 he was additionally charged with three counts of genocide:

1. **Killing**, constituting a crime of genocide in violation of article 6(a) of the Rome Statute;

2. **Causing serious bodily or mental harm**, constituting a crime of genocide in violation of article 6(b) of the Rome Statute;
3. **Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destitution**, constituting a crime of genocide in violation of article 6(c) of the Rome Statute.

As of June 2019, al-Bashir was held in detention by Sudanese authorities. In August 2020, Prime Minister [Abdalla Hamdok](#) stated that the government was willing to cooperate with the ICC in the trial of al-Bashir. As of May 2022, al-Bashir was still at large, and not within ICC custody.

Abdallah Banda

As of June 2019, [Abdallah Banda](#), Commander-in-Chief of the [Justice and Equality Movement](#) (JEM), remained a fugitive, indicted by the ICC.

Abdel Rahim Mohammed Hussein

[Abdel Rahim Mohammed Hussein](#), former Governor of Khartoum State, indicted by the ICC, was imprisoned in Sudan in late April 2019 following the [2019 Sudanese coup d'état](#).

Sudanese court

On 21 January 2020, in the [Darfur track](#) of the 2019–2020 component of [Sudanese peace process](#) negotiations, the [Sudan Revolutionary Front](#) (SRF) and [Sovereignty Council](#) representatives agreed on the creation in the Sudanese legal system of a [Darfur war crimes court](#) to be created in the Sudanese legal system for trying Darfur war crimes and crimes against humanity suspects. The SRF and the Sovereignty Council agreed to create a commission that would establish the court.

